

64 COMMENTARY ON MACAULAY'S
HISTORY

by Macaulay.¹ Yet he seems to have attempted to obtain access to them in 1856. A letter from Abraham Hay ward to Sir G. C. Lewis, dated September 21, 1856, says : ' I met Macaulay at Milan on his way to consult records at Venice/² His visit to Venice is described in Trevelyan's Life,³ but he does not seem to have worked in the archives. Armand Baschet, who was in Venice during these years, records that Macaulay ' vint en l'annee 1860 aux Archives de Venise, mais il ne fit que passer, il les regarda et s'en alia/ ⁴ Baschet is mistaken about the date.

There were in England during the reign of James II agents from Modena and Florence, of whose correspondence Macaulay knew nothing. Extracts from their letters were printed by the Marchesa Campana de Cavelli in 1871 in *Les Derniers Stuarts a St. Germain en Laye*. Moreover, the entire correspondence of the Florentine agent, Terriesi, has been transcribed and placed in the British Museum.⁵ Two other states had representatives in England, during the reign of William III, whose correspondence Macaulay did not see. One was the Empire, which was represented by a number of ambassadors and agents whose despatches are quoted freely in Onno Klopp's *History of the Fall of the House of Stuart*. Owing to the close relations between England and Austria

during the war of
the Grand Alliance, these letters are a source
of some
importance for the history of William's
foreign policy.

¹ There had been no ambassador from Venice since 1686. Sarotti, the Venetian secretary, left in May 1689, and Soranzo, the next Venetian ambassador, did not arrive till 1696.

² A Selection from the Correspondence of Abraham Hayward, ed. H. E. Carlisle (2 vols.; 1886), i. 294.

³ ii. 406.

ⁱ Les Archives de Venise (1870), p. 101.

⁵ Add. MSS. 25,358 et seq.